

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, February 21, 1990

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GEPHARDT].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 20, 1990.

I hereby designate the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT to act as Speaker pro tempore on Wednesday, February 21, 1990.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend James Lyons, pastor, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Volo, IL, offered the following prayer:
Happy are the undefiled in the way who walk in the law of the Lord.—Psalm 119:1.

O Loving Lord, remove from our hearts every selfish temptation to avarice and greed that may darken our minds and dull our sense of justice.

We pray that the laws passed in the U.S. House of Representatives will always mirror and reflect Your eternal justice, Your eternal love, and Your eternal peace. We ask that You give our Representatives the grace, the wisdom, and the fortitude to act in accordance with the light and warmth of Your divine law as expressed in their consciences.

May Your holy will always be done on Earth as it is done in Heaven.

May God bless all of you. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. JAMES] for the purpose of leading the Members in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. JAMES led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 150. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide a procedure for an alien who dies while serving on active-duty with the United States Armed Forces during certain periods of hostilities to be considered a citizen of the United States at the time of the alien's death; and

H.R. 2281. An act to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to extend the authorization for certain school dropout demonstration programs.

REV. JAMES LYONS, PASTOR, ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, VOLO, IL

(Mr. CRANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Father James Lyons is the pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Volo—in the 12th Congressional District of Illinois. He has been pastor at St. Peter's for the past 6 years.

In addition to his duties there, he teaches theology at St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary in Mundelein, IL. He was ordained in 1951 at Mundelein.

His theology courses center around the works of St. Thomas Aquinas and Cardinal John H. Newman.

A native Chicagoan, Father Lyons served as chaplain of St. George's and Palos Community Hospitals. He was an associate pastor at the parishes of Sacred Heart in Hubbard Woods, St. Gertrude's on Chicago's north side, and the Nativity of Our Lord on the city's south side.

Father Lyons is very active in the prolife movement.

He has been a participant and leader in the Great Books Program, dealing with adult education.

He is very concerned about the need for strong international laws and an international community to prevent wars.

It has certainly been a privilege to have Father Lyons give the opening prayer at today's session of the House of Representatives. And I know that Congressman HENRY HYDE, a good friend of Father Lyons, too, wishes him the very best in his religious endeavors.

I might add one other point, Mr. Speaker, Volo, IL, is a very small community, but it has one of the biggest hearts in my district and it focuses

around the work of Father Lyons of St. Peter's.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that during the joint meeting to receive His Excellency Vaclav Havel, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 20, 1990.

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 2:47 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20, 1990 said to contain a message from the President waiving the application of certain subsections of the Trade Act of 1974 with regard to Czechoslovakia.

With great respect, I am,
Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

WAIVER OF CERTAIN TRADE PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-151)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Tuesday, February 20, 1990, at page S1252.)

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, February 7, 1990, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VACLAV HAVEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The **SPEAKER** of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The **SPEAKER**. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Vaclav Havel into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT];

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER];

The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ];

The gentleman from New York [Mr. MRAZEK];

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL];

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD];

The gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS];

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS]; and

The gentlewoman from Rhode Island [Ms. SCHNEIDER].

The **VICE PRESIDENT**. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Vaclav Havel into the Chamber:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL];

The Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON];

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL];

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS];

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN];

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS];

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON];

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE];

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN];

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND];

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR];

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ]; and

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER].

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and *chargés d'affaires* of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and *chargés d'affaires* of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 11 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The **SPEAKER**. Members of the Congress, it is my great privilege and I deem it a high honor and personal pleasure to present to you His Excellency Vaclav Havel, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VACLAV HAVEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(The following address was delivered in Czech, with a simultaneous translation in English.)

President HAVEL. Dear Mr. Speaker, dear Mr. President, dear Senators, and Members of the House, ladies and gentlemen:

My advisers advised me to speak on this important occasion in Czech. I don't know why. Perhaps they wanted you to enjoy the sweet sounds of my mother tongue.

The last time they arrested me, on October 27, of last year, I didn't know whether it was for 2 days or 2 years.

Exactly 1 month later, when the rock musician Michael Kocab told me that I would probably be proposed as a Presidential candidate, I thought it was one of his usual jokes.

On the 10th of December 1989, when my actor friend Jiri Bartoska, in the name of the Civic Forum, nominated me as a candidate for the office of President of the Republic, I thought it was out of the question that the Par-

liament we had inherited from the previous regime would elect me.

Nineteen days later, when I was unanimously elected President of my country, I had no idea that in 2 months later I would be speaking in front of this famous and powerful assembly, and that what I say would be heard by millions of people who have never heard of me and that hundreds of politicians and political scientists would study every word I say.

When they arrested me on October 27, I was living in a country ruled by the most conservative Communist government in Europe, and our society slumbered beneath the pall of a totalitarian system. Today, less than 4 months later, I am speaking to you as the representative of a country that has set out on the road to democracy, a country where there is complete freedom of speech, which is getting ready for free elections, and which wants to create a prosperous market economy and its own foreign policy.

It is all very extraordinary.

But I have not come here to speak for myself or my feelings, or merely to talk about my own country. I have used this small example of something I know well, to illustrate something general and important.

We are living in very extraordinary times. The human face of the world is changing so rapidly that none of the familiar political speedometers are adequate.

We playwrights, who have to cram a whole human life or an entire historical era in a 2-hour play, can scarcely understand this rapidity ourselves. And if it gives us trouble, think of the trouble it must give to political scientists, who spend their whole lives studying the realm of the probable. And have even less experience with the realm of the improbable than us, the playwrights.

Let me try to explain why I think the velocity of the changes in my country, in Central and Eastern Europe, and of course in the Soviet Union itself, has made such a significant impression on the face of the world today, and why it concerns the fate of us all, including you Americans. I would like to look at this, first from the political point of view, and then from a point of view that we might call philosophical.

Twice in this century, the world has been threatened by a catastrophe; twice this catastrophe was born in Europe, and twice you Americans, along with others, were called upon to save Europe, the whole world and yourselves. The first rescue mission—among other things—provided significant help to us Czechs and Slovaks.

Thanks to the great support of your President Wilson, our first President, Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, could found our modern independent state. He

founded it, as you know, on the same principles on which the United States of America had been founded, as Masaryk's manuscripts held by the Library of Congress testify.

In the meantime, the United States made enormous strides. It became the most powerful nation on Earth, and it understood the responsibility that flowed from this. Proof of this are the hundreds of thousands of your young citizens who gave their lives for the liberation of Europe, and the graves of American airmen and soldiers on Czechoslovak soil.

But something else was happening as well: the Soviet Union appeared, grew, and transformed the enormous sacrifices of its people suffering under totalitarian rule, into a strength that, after World War II, made it the second most powerful nation in the world. It was a country that rightly gave people nightmares, because no one knew what would occur to its rulers next and what country they would decide to conquer and drag into their sphere of influence, as it is called in political language.

All of this taught us to see the world in bipolar terms, as two enormous forces, one a defender of freedom, the other a source of nightmares. Europe became the point of friction between these two powers and thus it turned into a single enormous arsenal divided into two parts. In this process, one half of the arsenal became part of that nightmarish power, while the other—the free part—bordering on the ocean and having no wish to be driven into it, was compelled, together with you, to build a complicated security system, to which we probably owe the fact that we still exist.

So you may have contributed to the salvation of us Europeans, of the world and thus of yourselves for a third time: you have helped us to survive until today—without a hot war this time—but merely a cold one.

And now what is happening is happening: the totalitarian system in the Soviet Union and in most of its satellites is breaking down and our nations are looking for a way to democracy and independence. The first act in this remarkable drama began when Mr. Gorbachev and those around him, faced with the sad reality of their country, initiated their policy of "perestroika." Obviously they had no idea either what they were setting in motion or how rapidly events would unfold. We knew a lot about the enormous number of growing problems that slumbered beneath the honeyed, unchanging mask of socialism. But I don't think any of us knew how little it would take for these problems to manifest themselves in all their enormity, and for the longings of these nations to emerge in all their strength. The mask fell away so rapidly that, in

the flood of work, we have literally no time even to be astonished.

What does all this mean for the world in the long run? Obviously a number of things. This is, I am firmly convinced, a historically irreversible process, and as a result Europe will begin again to seek its own identity without being compelled to be a divided army any longer. Perhaps this will create the hope that sooner or later your boys will no longer have to stand on guard for freedom in Europe, or come to our rescue, because Europe will at last be able to stand guard over itself. But that is still not the most important thing: the main thing is, it seems to me, that these revolutionary changes will enable us to escape from the rather antiquated straitjacket of this bipolar view of the world, and to enter at last into an era of multipolarity. That is, into an era in which all of us—large and small—former slaves and former masters—will be able to create what your great President Lincoln called the family of man. Can you imagine what a relief this would be to that part of the world which for some reason is called the Third World, even though it is the largest?

I don't think it's appropriate simply to generalize, so let me be specific:

First, as you certainly know, most of the big wars and other conflagrations over the centuries have traditionally begun and ended on the territory of modern Czechoslovakia, or else they were somehow related to that area. Let the Second World War stand as the most recent example. This is understandable: whether we like it or not, we are located in the very heart of Europe, and thanks to this, we have no view of the sea, and no real navy. I mention this because political stability in our country has traditionally been important for the whole of Europe. This is still true today. Our government of national understanding, our present Federal Assembly, the other bodies of the state and I myself will personally guarantee this stability until we hold free elections, planned for June. We understand the terribly complex reasons, domestic political reasons above all, why the Soviet Union cannot withdraw its troops from our territory as quickly as they arrived in 1968. We understand that the arsenals built there over the past 20 years cannot be dismantled and removed overnight. Nevertheless, in our bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union, we would like to have as many Soviet units as possible moved out of our country before the elections, in the interests of political stability. The more successful our negotiations, the more those who are elected in our places will be able to guarantee political stability in our country even after the elections.

Second, I often hear the question: How can the United States of America

help us today? My reply is as paradoxical as the whole of my life has been: You can help us most of all if you help the Soviet Union on its irreversible, but immensely complicated road to democracy. It is far more complicated than the road open to its former European satellites. You yourselves know best how to support, as rapidly as possible, the nonviolent evolution of this enormous, multinational body politic toward democracy and autonomy for all of its peoples. Therefore, it is not fitting for me to offer you any advice. I can only say that the sooner, the more quickly, and the more peacefully the Soviet Union begins to move along the road toward genuine political pluralism, respect for the rights of nations to their own integrity and to a working—that is a market—economy, the better it will be, not just for Czechs and Slovaks, but for the whole world. And the sooner you yourselves will be able to reduce the burden of the military budget borne by the American people. To put it metaphorically: The millions you give to the East today will soon return to you in the form of billions in savings.

Third, it is not true that the Czech writer Vaclav Havel wishes to dissolve the Warsaw Pact tomorrow and then NATO the day after that, as some eager journalists have written. Vaclav Havel merely thinks what he has already said here, that for another hundred years, American soldiers shouldn't have to be separated from their mothers just because Europe is incapable of being a guarantor of world peace, which it ought to be, in order to make some amends, at least, for having given the world two world wars. Sooner or later Europe must recover and come into its own, and decide for itself how many of whose soldiers it needs so that its own security, and all the wider implications of that security, may radiate peace into the whole world. Vaclav Havel cannot make decisions about things that are not proper for him to decide. He is merely putting in a good word for genuine peace, and for achieving it quickly.

Fourth, Czechoslovakia thinks that the planned summit conference of countries participating in the Helsinki process should take place soon, and that in addition to what it wants to accomplish, it should aim to hold the so-called Helsinki II conference earlier than 1992, as originally planned. Above all, we feel it could be something far more significant than has so far seemed possible. We think that Helsinki II should become something equivalent to the European peace conference, which has not yet been held; one that would finally put a formal end to the Second World War and all its unhappy consequences. Such a conference would officially bring a future

democratic Germany, in the process of unifying itself, into a new pan-European structure which could decide about its own security system. This system would naturally require some connection with that part of the globe we might label the "Helsinki" part, stretching westward from Vladivostok all the way to Alaska. The borders of the European states, which by the way should become gradually less important, should finally be legally guaranteed by a common, regular treaty. It should be more than obvious that the basis for such a treaty would have to be general respect for human rights, genuine political pluralism and genuinely free elections.

Fifth, naturally we welcome the initiative of President Bush, which was essentially accepted by Mr. Gorbachev as well, according to which the number of American and Soviet troops in Europe should be radically reduced. It is a magnificent shot in the arm for the Vienna disarmament talks and creates favorable conditions not only for our own efforts to achieve the quickest possible departure of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia, but indirectly as well for our own intention to make considerable cuts in the Czechoslovak Army, which is disproportionately large in relation to our population. If Czechoslovakia were forced to defend itself against anyone, which we hope will not happen, then it will be capable of doing so with a considerably smaller army, because this time its defense would be—not only after decades but after even centuries—supported by the common and indivisible will of both its nations and its leadership. Our freedom, independence, and our newborn democracy have been purchased at great cost, and we shall not surrender them. For the sake of order, I should add that whatever steps we take are not intended to complicate the Vienna disarmament talks, but on the contrary, to facilitate them.

Sixth, Czechoslovakia is returning to Europe. In the general interest and in its own interest as well, it wants to coordinate this return—both politically and economically—with the other returnees, which means, above all, with its neighbors the Poles and the Hungarians. We are doing what we can to coordinate these returns. And at the same time, we are doing what we can so that Europe will be capable of really accepting us, its wayward children. Which means that it may open itself to us, and may begin to transform its structures—which are formally European but de facto Western European—in that direction, but in such a way that it will not be to its detriment, but rather to its advantage.

Seventh, I have already said this in our parliament, and I would like to repeat it here, in this Congress, which is architecturally far more attractive: for many years, Czechoslovakia—as

someone's meaningless satellite—has refused to face up honestly to its core responsibility for the world. It has a lot to make-up for. If I dwell on this and so many important things, it is only because I feel—along with my fellow citizens—a sense of culpability for our former reprehensible passivity, and a rather ordinary sense of indebtedness.

Eighth, we are of course delighted that your country is so readily lending its support to our fresh efforts to renew democracy. Both our peoples were deeply moved by the generous offers made a few days ago in Prague at the Charles University, one of the oldest in Europe, by your Secretary of State, Mr. James Baker. We are ready to sit down and talk about them.

Ladies and gentlemen, I've only been president for 2 months and I haven't attended any schools for presidents. My only school was life itself. Therefore I don't want to burden you any longer with my political thoughts, but instead I will move on to an area that is more familiar to me, to what I would call the philosophical aspect of those changes that still concern everyone, although they are taking place in our corner of the world.

As long as people are people, democracy in the full sense of the word will always be no more than an ideal; one may approach it as one would a horizon, in ways that may be better or worse, but it can never be fully attained. In this sense you too are merely approaching democracy. You have thousands of problems of all kinds, as other countries do. But you have one great advantage: You have been approaching democracy uninterrupted for more than 200 years, and your journey toward the horizon has never been disrupted by a totalitarian system. Czechs and Slovaks, despite their humanistic traditions that go back to the first millennium, have approached democracy for a mere 20 years, between the two world wars, and now for the 3½ months since the 17th of November of last year.

The advantage that you have over us is obvious at once.

The Communist type of totalitarian system has left both our nations, Czechs and Slovaks—as it has all the nations of the Soviet Union and the other countries the Soviet Union subjugated in its time—a legacy of countless dead, an infinite spectrum of human suffering, profound economic decline, and above all enormous human humiliation. It has brought us horrors that fortunately you have not known.

At the same time, however—unintentionally, of course—it has given us something positive: a special capacity to look, from time to time, somewhat further than someone who has not undergone this bitter experience. A person who cannot move and live a somewhat normal life because he is

pinned under a boulder has more time to think about his hopes than someone who is not trapped that way.

What I am trying to say is this: we must all learn many things from you, from how to educate our offspring, how to elect our representatives, all the way to how to organize our economic life so that it will lead to prosperity and not to poverty. But it doesn't have to be merely assistance from the well-educated, the powerful and the wealthy to someone who has nothing and therefore has nothing to offer in return.

We too can offer something to you: our experience and the knowledge that has come from it.

This is a subject for books, many of which have already been written and many of which have yet to be written. I shall therefore limit myself to a single idea.

The specific experience I'm talking about has given me one great certainty: Consciousness precedes Being, and not the other way around, as the Marxists claim.

For this reason, the salvation of this human world lies nowhere else than in the human heart, in the human power to reflect, in human meekness and in human responsibility.

Without a global revolution in the sphere of human consciousness, nothing will change for the better in the sphere of our Being as humans, and the catastrophe toward which this world is headed, be it ecological, social, demographic or a general breakdown of civilization, will be unavoidable. If we are no longer threatened by world war, or by the danger that the absurd mountains of accumulated nuclear weapons might blow up the world, this does not mean that we have definitively won. We are in fact far from the final victory.

We are still a long way from that "family of man"; in fact, we seem to be receding from the ideal rather than drawing closer to it. Interests of all kinds: personal, selfish, state, national, group and, if you like, company interests still considerably outweigh genuinely common and global interests. We are still under the sway of the destructive and vain belief that man is the pinnacle of creation, and not just a part of it, and that therefore everything is permitted. There are still many who say they are concerned not for themselves, but for the cause, while they are demonstrably out for themselves and not for the cause at all. We are still destroying the planet that was entrusted to us, and its environment. We still close our eyes to the growing social, ethnic and cultural conflicts in the world. From time to time we say that the anonymous megamachinery we have created for ourselves no longer serves us, but rather

has enslaved us, yet we still fail to do anything about it.

In other words, we still don't know how to put morality ahead of politics, science and economics. We are still incapable of understanding that the only genuine backbone of all our actions—if they are to be moral—is responsibility. Responsibility to something higher than my family, my country, my company, my success. Responsibility to the order of Being, where all our actions are indelibly recorded and where, and only where, they will be properly judged.

The interpreter or mediator between us and this higher authority is what is traditionally referred to as human conscience.

If I subordinate my political behavior to this imperative mediated to me by my conscience, I can't go far wrong. If on the contrary I were not guided by this voice, not even 10 presidential schools with 2,000 of the best political scientists in the world could help me.

This is why I ultimately decided—after resisting for a long time—to accept the burden of political responsibility.

I am not the first, nor will I be the last, intellectual to do this. On the contrary, my feeling is that there will be more and more of them all the time. If the hope of the world lies in human consciousness, then it is obvious that intellectuals cannot go on forever avoiding their share of responsibility for the world and hiding their distaste for politics under an alleged need to be independent.

It is easy to have independence in your program and then leave others to carry that program out. If everyone thought that way, pretty soon no one would be independent.

I think that you Americans should understand this way of thinking. Wasn't it the best minds of your country, people you could call intellectuals, who wrote your famous Declaration of Independence, your Bill of Human Rights and your Constitution and who—above all—took upon themselves the practical responsibility for putting them into practice? The worker from Branik in Prague that your President referred to in his State of the Union message this year is far from being the only person in Czechoslovakia, let alone in the world, to be inspired by those great documents. They inspire us all. They inspire us despite the fact that they are over 200 years old. They inspire us to be citizens.

When Thomas Jefferson wrote that, "Governments are instituted among Men deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed," it was a simple and important act of the human spirit.

What gave meaning to that act, however, was the fact that the author backed it up with his life. It was not just his words, it was his deeds as well.

I will end where I began: history has accelerated. I believe that once again, it will be the human mind that will notice this acceleration, give it a name, and transform those words into deeds.

Thank you.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m. the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess until the hour of 1 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MAZZOLI] at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING RECESS

Mr. NAGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

NEW WAVE OF FREEDOM PATTERED AFTER FOUNDING FATHERS

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, freedom's bell rang today on the floor of this House. If we might refer to Vaclav Havel as the Thomas Jefferson of Czechoslovakia, we would be correct. This poet-playright-philosopher President of Czechoslovakia spoke of the values of free peoples.

He spoke of the values that our American forefathers spread before the world and before our own country. President Havel thanked us all for the

young men, the young women, and the mothers and fathers who made sacrifices to preserve and protect freedom.

He talked about Woodrow Wilson, that President who during the first World War led America to make the world safe for democracy. Perhaps he failed in the effort to make it safe for democracy, but President Wilson did in fact spread the idea of democracy that Jefferson had so eloquently articulated.

And it was President Truman who, after the Second World War, said that we will stand and defend freedom, that we will not allow the Iron Curtain to be spread across Europe.

It was that courage and that leadership from Jefferson, Wilson, and Truman that has stood democracy and freedom in good stead and led to President Havel's speech today.

John Kennedy went to Berlin and he said, "Ich bin ein Berliner" and identified every American with freedom and democracy and the human values of which President Havel spoke today.

THE INSPIRATION OF PRESIDENT HAVEL'S WORDS

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, today, we were privileged in this exalted hall to listen to one of the great moral leaders of our time, Vaclav Havel, the quiet playwright, the citizen leader, the President of Czechoslovakia.

His message was inspired as he described for us these "extraordinary times . . . which leave us no time even to be astonished."

The sweet sounds of his mother tongue were sweet sounds indeed. Not only did he lift our collective spirits on what public service should be all about, he reached an even higher plane, in my opinion.

In all of those sweet sounds, there was not one request for money for his own nation. It is like a revolution within the revolution.

Mr. Speaker, in my 32 years in the House of Representatives, I have heard many addresses before joint sessions. But I have never heard a more inspiring and powerful one than we heard today. I almost felt as if I was in the presence of our own Founding Fathers. There was a reverence in this room, I don't know how else to describe it.

With leadership like Vaclav Havel, we can look ahead with hope and confidence in a better, more moral world in our future.

FREEDOM PREVAILS, A GREAT MOMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

(Mr. NAGLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NAGLE. Mr. Speaker. President Vaclav Havel's visit to the Congress this morning, was a great moment for democracy. For the first time in decades, Czechoslovakia is no longer a victim of tyranny, but one of Europe's newest democracies; its leader, no longer a despot, but the elected choice of the people.

As we celebrate what the people of Czechoslovakia have accomplished, it is also appropriate to recognize and honor those Americans whose leadership helped keep the dream of democracy alive during the dark years of oppression throughout Eastern Europe:

President Harry Truman, who moved quickly to plant democracy's flag in the rubble of Europe after World War II, with the Marshall plan;

President John F. Kennedy, who inspired a new generation of lovers of freedom with his historic speech at the Berlin Wall;

President Jimmy Carter, who made respect for fundamental human rights a major concern and value in U.S. foreign policy.

While the names I have mentioned here are Democrats, I certainly do not mean to imply that our efforts were partisan. Far from it.

Presidents from both parties supported and worked to strengthen NATO, to secure the Helsinki accords and Helsinki process, and made countless other important contributions over the years.

But in the final analysis, as in Czechoslovakia, the most important contribution was made by the people. It was the American people who supported and paid for Harry Truman's Marshall plan; it was the American spirit President Kennedy expressed at the Berlin Wall; and it was the deeply held values of the American people President Carter championed in his foreign policy.

This is a great day for democracy.

And it is a great day for the American people. We stood with freedom in the face of a long, cold, and bitter wind. And freedom has prevailed.

A TRIBUTE TO HERMINE BECKETT HANNA ON ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL GRANDPARENTS DAY

(Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual, a woman who has dedicated her life to community service. Hermine Beckett Hanna has spent 30

years of her life enriching the lives of senior citizens and gaining recognition for grandparents.

As a result of her continued efforts over those years, grandparents have had a day to call their own. As you know, National Grandparents Day has been celebrated every year since 1979. Hermine's efforts have touched thousands of seniors, including two distinguished former Members of this House, the Honorable William F. Walsh and the late Honorable Claude Pepper, who were with Hermine as she began her endeavor in 1961.

Building on a theme that is gaining momentum in the United States, Hermine has directed her attention to educating the young in our community to the important contributions senior citizens have made, and to the important contributions they are willing to make if asked. Hermine urges the young to adopt a grandparent, not for 1 day a year, not for material giving, but for a lifetime of experience and caring just waiting to be shared with others.

And so, my fellow colleagues, I am pleased to bring Hermine to your attention for her important role in the establishment of Grandparents Day. Her commitment is an example to the Nation, and I wish her well in bringing her message to the children of today, and the grandparents of tomorrow.

□ 1310

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL LEGISLATION

(Mr. MARTIN of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my colleague from Vermont, Representative PETER SMITH, in introducing legislation to address current, as well as future, environmental problems in Lake Champlain.

As the sixth largest fresh water lake in the United States, as well as an international body of water, the ecological well-being of Lake Champlain is important to the United States and Canada, alike. Maintaining its recreational, social, and economic assets is important to the surrounding residents, industrial interests and governmental entities. The 600-square-mile lake is suffering environmental damage from point as well as nonpoint source pollution. Coordinated management of these resources is imperative and long overdue.

The legislation we are introducing authorizes \$25 million to create and implement a 5-year pollution control and restoration program for Lake Champlain. The program includes a management conference to coordinate Federal, State, and local action in the

effort. Identical legislation has been introduced in the other body by New York Senators D'AMATO and MOYNIHAN and Vermont Senators JEFFORDS and LEAHY. In 1988, the States of New York and Vermont, and the Canadian province of Quebec entered into a memorandum of understanding to conduct cooperative planning and research for management, protection, and enhancement of Lake Champlain and its environment. Clearly, this is a bipartisan effort to address environmental problems which will not resolve themselves.

The citizens of New York and Vermont have demonstrated their commitment to restoring the environmental integrity of Lake Champlain. The Federal Government must now lend its assistance in this important endeavor, as it has for other water resources vital to our Nation. We must protect all of our waterways from environmental damage, and Lake Champlain is no exception. It deserves our ongoing attention and protection.

We cannot delay any further. Action must be taken now to enact into law the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act. We owe it to current, as well as future, generations of Americans to take responsible action before it really is too late.

TRIBUTE TO MEN AND WOMEN WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE OTHERS IN LOMA PRIETA EARTHQUAKE

(Mr. MINETA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, on October 17, 1989, the Loma Prieta earthquake struck northern California.

On February 24, 1990, community leaders from throughout my home of Santa Clara County will gather together in a special tribute to the men and women who risked their lives to save others.

We will salute the brave members of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, and the California Air National Guard who rescued the injured and helped hold our communities together during the crisis.

We will salute their selflessness and the selflessness of their colleagues at Moffett Field Naval Air Station, Onizuka Air Force Base, and throughout the South Bay.

Mr. Speaker, I witnessed the devastation of the earthquake zone. There were many acts of bravery in the aftermath of the disaster. But I can say without fear of contradiction that the contributions of the Navy, Air Force, and Air National Guard will never be forgotten by the people of Santa Clara County.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN PROTECTION BILL

(Mr. SMITH of Vermont asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of this Chamber legislation that my honorable colleague from New York, DAVE O'B. MARTIN, and I have introduced—the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act. It is landmark legislation that is badly needed to protect a great body of water joining our two States from the deadly effects of pollution.

For years we have worried about the increasing pressures of development of this beautiful and plentiful resource, in terms of fisheries and water quality. Now, with passage of this bill, we have the chance to prevent those damages before they occur while cleaning up the effects of old disasters.

I believe this is a model piece of legislation. It seeks to establish an ecologically sound management scheme, early enough in the game to ensure a healthy lake well into the next century.

In introducing this legislation, I would like to commend the members of the two delegations for working together in protecting Lake Champlain. Using this bill as a springboard, future generations of Vermonters and New Yorkers will be able to put their strong environmental convictions into practice, and save this lake as an invaluable natural resource for all Americans.

A THOUSAND MORE IRS AGENTS—FOR WHAT?

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the IRS has become a very expensive maid service for the rich of this country, and they are not a very good one at that. They have testified before committees that they need 1,000 new collection agents because there are 3,385 Americans that owe at least \$1 million apiece in back taxes.

Think about that. How could anybody who lives in a basement apartment owe the Government that much money? These are rich people. Now what is going on here?

Congress wants tax cuts for the rich. For what? I say, "The rich ain't paying any taxes anyway."

In addition, Mr. Speaker, what are we going to do with the 1,000 new agents? Are we going to go after truck drivers? Taxicab drivers? Teachers? Housewives? Preachers? Farmers? Even Members of Congress like me?

Mr. Speaker, I am sick and tired of it. Congress should start straightening

out our tax problems by straightening out the IRS of this country.

Think about it.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MALCOLM X

(Mr. FLAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, today I come on the floor on this the 25th anniversary of the death of Malcolm X, perhaps one of the most misunderstood figures in human history and certainly one of the most misunderstood as it relates to the civil rights movement. He was not a passivist, and he was controversial and challenging. Therefore may people did not understand the total depth of his message.

Mr. Speaker, Malcolm X's real message was one of self-help, education, economic independence, and self-reliance. If he were living today, I suspect because he talked about the pride and dignity that should be exemplified by those who are African-Americans, he would be appalled to discover that there were more African-American men in jails than in colleges. He would certainly be appalled to discover the scourge of drugs that has swept the communities. Here was a man of pride, dignity, and self-respect, and, after his trip to Mecca, he came back and talked about an inclusion of all people and understanding of the necessity for all people to exemplify pride, dignity, and self-respect.

So, on this, the 25th anniversary of the death of Malcolm X, we salute his widow, Betty Shabazz, and we say to the memory of Malcolm, "Thank you for your legacy."

THE EMERGENCY FEDERAL JUDGESHIP ACT OF 1990

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today our Nation faces a critical shortage of Federal judges. Despite the growing workload of the Federal courts, Congress has not created any new judgeships since 1984.

Today I am introducing the Emergency Federal Judgeship Act, a bill to provide for the creation of 20 new judicial positions. The assignment of these positions will be based on the needs of those Federal district courts that have been most severely impacted by the increase in drug crime related cases.

Federal courts have witnessed an explosion in the number of criminal cases filed, particularly those related to drug felonies.

As we commit more resources and manpower to our drug enforcement

and interdiction efforts, the strain on the Federal courts will increase.

Top priority must go to the areas where the drug war has put the greatest demand on our criminal justice system.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this much-needed legislation.

□ 1320

THE TIRE RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACT

(Mr. TORRES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, are you aware that for the past week millions of tires have burned out of control at an Ontario, Canada tire dump? This is an environmental catastrophe.

Nearby creeks have been contaminated by the chemical waste-water running from the mountains of burning tires; 1,600 residents have been evacuated.

Farmers have been told not to let their livestock drink the contaminated water because high levels of benzene and phenols were found in the water. This water is contaminated at levels thousands of times higher than levels considered safe. Phenols and benzene cause cancer as well as skin, eye, liver, kidney, and nervous system damage.

Almost 50,000 gallons of oil have been skimmed from the area. Now, the heavily contaminated oil is threatening the ground water.

Tire piles are a universal problem. EPA has estimated that America has 2½ to 3 billion tires stockpiled all across the country. And, at least 10 of these tire piles catch on fire each year. One tire fire alone, in Winchester, VA, burned out of control for 8 months and cost almost \$5 million to control.

Tire piles pose a serious problem. Letting these tires sit around, waiting to catch on fire is dangerous and moreover is a waste of a valuable resource.

Tires can, and should be recycled into useful products, like: Rubber-modified asphalt for road construction, or tire derived fuel, as well as a host of other useful products. However, recycling is not occurring because the laws of supply and demand are working against us.

It is cheaper to throw the tire on to the side of the road than to recycle the tire into the road. We have the power to change the market for recycled tire products.

Next week, along with 32 of my colleagues, I will introduce the Tire Recycling Incentives Act, in order to give scrap tires a positive value in the marketplace.

The Tire Recycling Incentives Act would require the tire manufacturer

to guarantee that a certain percentage of the tires manufactured are recycled.

The tire manufacturer could achieve the goal by using reclaimed rubber in the manufacture of new tires or by purchasing recycling credits from a licensed tire recycler.

By instituting this system we will accomplish the twin goals of reducing the danger from the tire piles and increasing the market for recycled used tires.

This market incentive legislation will also be introduced in the Senate by Senator WIRTH and Senator HEINZ, and I would like to urge the rest of my colleagues to join us as well.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS INVENTORY ACT

(Mr. WELDON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation critical to our Nation's ability to respond to major natural disasters. Last fall, Hurricane Hugo ripped through the Eastern part of the United States and Loma Prieta earthquake devastated northern California leaving behind overwhelmed State and local emergency responders looking to the Federal Government for help.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA], whose charter directs it to provide disaster assistance, was in many cases unable to provide adequate information and resources to these distressed areas.

When I toured northern California with three of my House colleagues and the head of the U.S. Fire Administration, I was amazed to learn that FEMA could not provide local emergency responders with a comprehensive computerized list of the skilled personnel and critical equipment which could be used for time-sensitive urban search and rescue operations.

For this reason, I am offering legislation which will specifically direct FEMA to create an active involvement of the people and resources that can be made available to local emergency responders. Giving these on-site experts the ability to analyze their needs for outside assistance will permit FEMA to provide faster and more beneficial aid.

Mr. Speaker, this bill already has 29 bipartisan cosponsors. For most emergencies, the State and local personnel have the training and equipment necessary. For more serious disasters, such as the ones we saw last fall, FEMA ought to be prepared to step in and provide timely and thorough assistance.

PRESIDENT HAVEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as a number of our previous speakers have mentioned today, we had the great experience of having the President of Czechoslovakia, President Havel, address the body. His speech brought the Members of Congress to their feet as he stirred us with his remarks about democracy and human rights.

Today also, Mr. Speaker, the administration's human rights report on China is being presented to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It reads as an indictment of Deng Xiaoping. It reads as a description of a massacre that took place in June and the repression that continues and has intensified since then. These two events, President Havel's address about democracy and the human rights report, are related not only by their timing before the House, but also by their relationship to principle.

In his remarks, President Havel said:

If I subordinate my political behavior to this imperative mediated to me by my conscience, I can't go far wrong. If on the contrary I were not guided by this voice, not even ten presidential schools with two thousand of the best political scientists in the world could help me.

When the House voted to support the Chinese students, it brought honor upon this House. In light of President Havel's remarks, I wonder how Members of the Senate who voted against the students can explain in conscience their vote to their children, to their own children.

More will follow on the human rights report when Congress comes into session next week.

HOME RULE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS A DISASTER

(Mr. McEWEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McEWEN. This morning, Mr. Speaker, hundreds of thousands of man-hours were lost because a car sitting on Interstate 395 was there for well over an hour blocking traffic for over 20 miles to get into the District.

Mr. Speaker, we do not expect a great deal out of the D.C. government. We do not expect them to maintain decent roads. We do not expect them to maintain decent order; but the least we could ask of them is the capacity to direct traffic.

The total incompetence of the D.C. government in Washington, DC, has become an embarrassment to our entire Nation. This experiment in home rule is a disaster. All of us who serve in this Chamber, well over 95 percent of us, have held other posi-

tions in government. We have been mayors. We have been township trustees, State legislators, and the rest. I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that there are well over 2,000 township trustees in my congressional district who with one arm tied behind their backs, could blindfolded do a better job of directing this city than the city council of D.C.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time that this experiment in home rule that has proven to be a disaster for our Nation be terminated, that we return to some sort of logical government whereby the rest of us can function in this city.

CZECH DESCENDANTS IN NEBRASKA HONORED BY PRESIDENT HAVEL'S ADDRESS

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I am among all of us who were very pleased and honored to have the address to the joint session of Congress by President Havel, the President of Czechoslovakia. As a Congressman who represents probably more people of Czech-American ancestry than any Member of the Congress, people who have typically been in our State for four and five generations, it was a particular pleasure to hear those remarks and to recall how through the months of November and December people in my district in small communities and large, gathered in front of television sets to watch the velvet revolution unveiled in Prague and other cities of Czechoslovakia.

I have noted with some interest that the leaders of the new Czech Government have not asked for financial assistance. They have asked for an opportunity to learn from us, an opportunity for trade relations to improve between our two countries.

I call the attention of my colleagues to three bills that I have introduced over the last 3 weeks, legislation which would provide for the OPIC Insurance Program to American businesses doing business in Czechoslovakia, eligibility for the Eximbank, and just yesterday a resolution urging Congress to grant, with the assistance of President Bush who has now called for it, most-favored-nation status to Czechoslovakia.

□ 1330

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2570, ARIZONA DESERT WILDERNESS ACT OF 1989

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 338 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 338

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2570) to provide for the designation of certain public lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona, and the first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and which shall not exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule and each section shall be considered as having been read. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PASHAYAN], for purposes of debate only, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 338 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The rule also makes in order the Interior Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill as an original text for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule. Each section shall be considered as having been read.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2570 would designate approximately 1.1 million acres of wilderness on Bureau of Land Management [BLM] Lands in Arizona. It would designate 39 wilderness areas, and thereby protect magnificent desert environments in our country. In addition, the bill would release almost 950,000 acres to multiple use management.

The bill, Mr. Speaker, is the result of hearings and careful consultations, I

would urge my colleagues to adopt this rule.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 338 is an open rule under which the House shall consider legislation designating over 1 million acres of wilderness in Arizona.

The bill made in order by this rule, H.R. 2570, is not scheduled to come before the House until next week. The rule provides that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs amendment, which is printed in the bill, shall be original text for the purpose of amendment. The bill shall be considered by sections, with each section considered as read.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides for one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The bill made in order by this rule would designate 39 areas as wilderness, would leave two areas in wilderness study status, and would organize a third area as a national conservation area.

The bill also would release almost 950,000 acres from interim-wilderness management status to multiple use status.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES] appeared before the Committee on Rules on Tuesday and said that enactment of this bill would be premature because a companion bill, H.R. 2571, is not ready for consideration.

In addition, the administration opposes enactment of H.R. 2570, because many of the areas designated in the bill are still being studied by the Department of the Interior, and the review called for in current law should be completed before final wilderness designations should be made.

Mr. Speaker, the rule is not a matter of controversy and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE].

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I want to rise today to support the open rule for consideration of H.R. 2570, which is known as the Arizona Wilderness Act. I hope next week when this bill is considered we will not see any exciting theater. I do not believe we will, because I think most of the difficult issues have been resolved in a lot of very careful meetings that have taken place between delegation members, staff, and all interested parties in Arizona have been working so long, literally for the last 3 years, on this piece of legislation, a process leading all the way last week through committee markup.

I want to pay special tribute to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL], for the way he has handled this bill and for his

willingness to listen to the concerns that others among the delegation and people in Arizona have expressed about various aspects of the legislation.

I would express my concern about the need to resolve the water rights language as it is in this bill. That is one of the reasons we have an open rule, so as we work out this disagreement or this language we will be able to offer that on the floor next week.

I would say that a failure to reach an agreement between the committee and members of the Arizona delegation could cause problems on the floor, and more importantly I think it would cause very serious problems for the legislation in the Senate. This legislation has come too far for us to let that kind of failure occur.

Members and staff have been very successful in reaching agreement to preempt the problems. It would be a shame if this one important generic issue causes unfortunate problems for what I think all Members would agree otherwise is a very meritorious bill.

All in all, the bill is a successful effort to preserve the unique character of Arizona's wild heritage for future visitors and residents alike.

In addition to the water issue I would mention just one unresolved issue that affects an area in my part of the State, a difficult question of jurisdiction relating to the Black Rock Wash Road that leads to the North Santa Theresa Wilderness Area included in H.R. 2570.

This road runs through the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation. It provides the only access to the wilderness area, as well as privately owned ranch lands for approximately three families. I will offer an amendment on the floor which will clarify the rights of private property owners, land managers, visitors and the tribe relative to problems and conflicts arising from access on this road to the area under consideration. I am continuing to work with all the relevant parties to come to an agreement about how access along this road should be managed.

Mr. Speaker, let me say in a more general way that H.R. 2570 sets aside 1.1 million acres of BLM lands as wilderness. These lands consist of dramatic canyons, winding streams, rugged mountains, and unique desert plains. Just as importantly, however, in this legislation we are going to release 900,000 acres of land from the nether-nether land of wilderness study status and return that land to multiple-use management so that better economic use of that land can be made in the future.

The wilderness decisions we have reached are intended to reflect our respect for the local land managers and for the difficulties they face in manag-

ing hundreds of thousands of acres of lands.

These individuals, the ones who actually walk and work the land that we are discussing, are the best qualified to make the difficult management decisions, in consultation with the citizens who have a stake in how that land is to be used.

We should be grateful those lands in and out of wilderness are both being supervised by experts with a deep and abiding interest in promoting the utilization and protection of our public lands.

Mr. Speaker, I support the content of the wilderness bill, the bill that will be considered next week on the floor of the House, and I support this open rule which allows for consideration of as yet unresolved matters.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL].

□ 1340

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the rule on H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990. This legislation is of great importance to me personally, the State of Arizona and to the Nation. H.R. 2570 is one-half of a package of wilderness bills that, when enacted, will make Arizona the first State other than Alaska to have substantially completed all its major wilderness reviews.

The other component, H.R. 2571, deals with wilderness on four wildlife refuges in Arizona. Jointly referred to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, it will be ready for House consideration in the near future.

I introduced H.R. 2570 last June, after the Arizona State office of the Bureau of Land Management had completed its job under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act by reviewing and making recommendations on all its roadless lands for possible designation as wilderness.

BLM had studied more than 2 million acres and recommended about half the total. As introduced, my bill would have designated about 1.4 million acres. The entire Arizona congressional delegation, however, has worked together and worked hard on this most difficult subject to produce a compromise that is fair and balanced. After field hearings in Arizona, an additional hearing in Washington and countless hours of consultations and discussions, we reached agreement on a package that designates about 1.1 million acres of wilderness on BLM lands in Arizona.

The Interior Committee endorsed this package on February 7 by voice vote. The bill protects some of the most magnificent desert environments anywhere in the world, Mr. Speaker.

For a long time, these were considered the leftovers, the trash lands nobody thought were good enough for the national forests, parks, and wildlife refuges. Those of us who love the desert always cringed at this notion. Now, more and more people understand how special these lands are. The witnesses at our hearings and the mail from our constituents is overwhelming testimony that Arizonans value these lands and want them protected. Nowhere is the pageant of life more intriguing, the solitude more inspiring and the beauty of nature more impressive.

Contrary to what many believe, however, wilderness does not exclude man. So we have provided in this legislation language that protects grazing rights and provides for the modern management of wildlife. We have made many, many boundary adjustments and deletions to accommodate mining and other commercial interests. We also have extended, with the help of Representative JIM KOLBE, the very successful model of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area to the controversial Gila Box and associated streams. This classification provides, I think, an excellent blueprint for strong conservation management under the particular circumstances of the Gila River.

We have one very important matter, Mr. Speaker, that we have not been able to resolve and that is the question of Federal reserved water rights for the wilderness set-aside by H.R. 2570. The delegation is not debating whether there should be such rights—we all agree that there should be—but rather how to insure that they be properly adjudicated and quantified. We are continuing to discuss this very important issue and I hope that we will be able to work this out. But in the event that we cannot, an open rule would fully protect everyone's rights.

So we are happy to support this bill and happy to support an open rule on H.R. 2570.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak mostly to the rule and to the situation that faces us next week when we bring the bill to the floor. I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL], chairman of the full committee for requesting this open rule, and the Rules Committee itself for agreeing that an open rule is appropriate for consideration of this bill.

As has been noted, the sole reason for needing an open rule is because we do have an issue outstanding. I along with my colleague from Arizona [Mr. KYL] have been working with the chairman and other members of the committee on resolving this issue.

I think at the suggestion of the chairman we may have worked too hard on this, and we may have worked

so hard in trying to cover every conceivable eventuality that we have gotten ourselves all messed up in minutia and perhaps it is time for us to go back to the drawing board and come up with some language that we know will address the issues, and yet does not leave itself open to wondering what would happen in the next scenario.

So I am looking forward to continuing to work with the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL], in coming up with a proposal that we can bring to the floor next Wednesday, and have the full support of most of the delegation and certainly of the committee and of the House.

Again, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 0, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 15]

YEAS—386

Ackerman	Burton	Dorgan (ND)
Akaka	Bustamante	Dornan (CA)
Alexander	Byron	Douglas
Anderson	Callahan	Downey
Andrews	Campbell (CA)	Dreier
Annunzio	Campbell (CO)	Duncan
Anthony	Cardin	Dwyer
Applegate	Carper	Dymally
Archer	Carr	Dyson
Armey	Chapman	Early
Aspin	Clarke	Eckart
Atkins	Clay	Edwards (CA)
AuCoin	Clement	Edwards (OK)
Ballenger	Clinger	Emerson
Barnard	Coble	Engel
Bartlett	Coleman (MO)	English
Barton	Coleman (TX)	Erdreich
Bateman	Collins	Evans
Bates	Combest	Fascell
Beilenson	Condit	Fawell
Bennett	Conte	Fazio
Bentley	Conyers	Feighan
Bereuter	Cooper	Fields
Berman	Costello	Fish
Bevill	Coughlin	Flake
Bilbray	Courter	Flippo
Bliley	Coyne	Foglietta
Boehlert	Craig	Ford (MI)
Boggs	Crane	Frank
Bonior	Crockett	Frost
Borski	Dannemeyer	Gallo
Bosco	Darden	Gaydos
Boucher	Davis	Gedjenson
Brennan	de la Garza	Gekas
Broomfield	DeFazio	Gephardt
Browder	DeLay	Geren
Brown (CO)	DeWine	Gillmor
Bruce	Dickinson	Gilman
Bryant	Dicks	Gingrich
Buechner	Dingell	Glickman
Bunning	Dixon	Goodling

Gordon	McCandless	Sawyer
Grandy	McCloskey	Saxton
Grant	McCollum	Schaefer
Green	McCrery	Scheuer
Guarini	McCurdy	Schneider
Gunderson	McDade	Schroeder
Hall (OH)	McDermott	Schuetz
Hall (TX)	McEwen	Schumer
Hamilton	McGrath	Sensenbrenner
Hammerschmidt	McHugh	Sharp
Hancock	McMillan (NC)	Shays
Hansen	McMillen (MD)	Shumway
Harris	McNulty	Shuster
Hastert	Meyers	Sikorski
Hatcher	Mfume	Sisisky
Hawkins	Michel	Skaggs
Hayes (IL)	Miller (CA)	Skeen
Hayes (LA)	Miller (OH)	Slattery
Hefley	Mineta	Slaughter (NY)
Hefner	Mollohan	Slaughter (VA)
Henry	Montgomery	Smith (FL)
Herger	Moody	Smith (IA)
Hertel	Moorhead	Smith (NE)
Hiler	Morella	Smith (NJ)
Hoagland	Morrison (CT)	Smith (TX)
Hochbrueckner	Morrison (WA)	Smith (VT)
Holloway	Mrazek	Smith, Denny
Hopkins	Murphy	(OR)
Horton	Murtha	Smith, Robert
Houghton	Myers	(NH)
Hoyer	Nagle	Smith, Robert
Hubbard	Natcher	(OR)
Huckaby	Neal (MA)	Snowe
Hughes	Neal (NC)	Solarz
Hunter	Nelson	Solomon
Hutto	Nielson	Spence
Hyde	Nowak	Spratt
Ireland	Oakar	Staggers
Jacobs	Oberstar	Stallings
James	Obey	Stangeland
Jenkins	Olin	Stark
Johnson (CT)	Owens (NY)	Stearns
Johnson (SD)	Owens (UT)	Stenholm
Jones (GA)	Oxley	Stokes
Jones (NC)	Packard	Studds
Kanjorski	Pallone	Stump
Kaptur	Panetta	Sundquist
Kasich	Parker	Swift
Kastenmeier	Parris	Synar
Kennedy	Pashayan	Tallon
Kennelly	Patterson	Tanner
Kildee	Paxon	Tauke
Klecza	Payne (NJ)	Taylor
Kolbe	Payne (VA)	Thomas (CA)
Kolter	Pease	Thomas (GA)
Kostmayer	Pelosi	Torres
Kyl	Penny	Torricelli
LaFalce	Perkins	Towns
Lagomarsino	Petri	Trafficant
Lancaster	Pickett	Udall
Lantos	Pickle	Unsoeld
Laughlin	Porter	Upton
Leach (IA)	Poshard	Valentine
Leath (TX)	Price	Vander Jagt
Lehman (CA)	Rahall	Visclosky
Lehman (FL)	Rangel	Volkmer
Levin (MI)	Ravenel	Vucanovich
Levine (CA)	Ray	Walgren
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Walker
Lewis (FL)	Rhodes	Walsh
Lewis (GA)	Richardson	Washington
Lightfoot	Ridge	Watkins
Lipinski	Rinaldo	Waxman
Livingston	Roberts	Weber
Long	Robinson	Weiss
Lowery (CA)	Roe	Weldon
Lukens, Thomas	Rogers	Wheat
Lukens, Donald	Rohrabacher	Whittaker
Machtley	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitten
Madigan	Rose	Williams
Manton	Roth	Wise
Markey	Roukema	Wolf
Marlenee	Rowland (CT)	Wolpe
Martin (IL)	Rowland (GA)	Wyden
Martin (NY)	Roybal	Yates
Martinez	Russo	Yatron
Matsui	Sabo	Young (AK)
Mavroules	Saiki	Young (FL)
Mazzoli	Sangmeister	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—45

Baker	Brooks	Cox
Billrakis	Brown (CA)	Dellums
Boxer	Chandler	Derrick

Donnelly	Johnston	Sarpalius
Durbin	Jontz	Savage
Espy	Lent	Schiff
Ford (TN)	Lloyd	Schulze
Frenzel	Lowey (NY)	Shaw
Gallely	Miller (WA)	Skelton
Gibbons	Moakley	Tauzin
Gonzalez	Ortiz	Thomas (WY)
Goss	Pursell	Traxler
Gradison	Quillen	Vento
Gray	Ritter	Wilson
Inhofe	Rostenkowski	Wylie

□ 1404

Mr. ROSE and Mr. COMBEST changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this 1 minute to proceed for the purpose of receiving the schedule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished Democratic caucus chairman, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] for the purpose of receiving the schedule.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the distinguished minority whip for yielding.

Monday, February 26, the House will meet at 12 noon. There will be no legislative business scheduled.

On Tuesday, February 27, the House will meet at 12 noon. There will be 8 suspensions scheduled:

H.R. 3910, requires the U.S. Department of Education to conduct a comprehensive assessment of programs aided by chapter 1;

H.R. 3315, authorizes funds in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 for the Taft Institute;

H.R. 2544, Public Service Education Assistance Act;

H. Con. Res. 87, concerning Iranian persecution of the Baha'is;

H.R. 4010, provides the Secretary of Agriculture authority regarding the sale of sterile screwworms;

S. 1016, regarding Marion Lake in Marion, KS;

H. Con. Res. 226, acceptance of a statute of Philo T. Farnsworth; and

H. Con. Res. 251, authorizing the use of the rotunda for a dedication ceremony concerning Lajos Kossuth.

On Wednesday, February 28, the House will also meet at 12 noon for the consideration of H.R. 2570, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act, which will be under an open rule, 1 hour of debate. The rule, of course, has already been adopted.

On Thursday, March 1, the House will meet at 11 a.m. The legislative schedule has not been set for Thurs-

day, but we do have expectations of legislative business on the floor that day. If that is not the case, sufficient notice will be given to apprise Members so that they can plan for Thursday.

On Friday, March 2, the House will not be in session. Conference reports may be brought up at any time, and any further program will be announced later.

Mr. GINGRICH. Let me ask my friend, the gentleman from Maryland, first of all, on February 27, do we expect votes late in the day, and by what time should our colleagues expect to be back here?

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we do expect votes late in the day, following all of the consideration of those bills. I would say that probably 3 o'clock would be a safe bet. We will make sure that there are no votes before 3 o'clock on the bills themselves. We obviously cannot protect Members against such procedural votes that may be asked.

Mr. GINGRICH. For the purpose of our colleagues, as long as they plan to be back on Tuesday by 3 o'clock, from work in their district.

Let me also ask the gentleman, as I understand, there is a Price-Fixing Prevention Act, H.R. 1236. There is some curiosity on our side as to when it might be brought up, and whether it will be under suspension.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentleman will continue to yield, with respect to the Price-Fixing Act to which the gentleman referred, that has not yet been scheduled, and I cannot answer the mode in which it will be considered when it is, because I do not believe that has been decided.

Mr. GINGRICH. Also I might ask, as the gentleman knows, March will start next Thursday, and we were curious on our side when the Democratic leadership might be releasing a schedule of dates for March, or when planning might be completed for the month which begins a week from tomorrow.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentleman will continue to yield, the leadership expects to have, as soon as we arrive in March, a March schedule for Members' consideration. We think that is reasonable, and we will have it available.

Mr. GINGRICH. Sometime before the end of next week?

Mr. HOYER. Yes, that is correct.

□ 1310

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, let me raise one other issue. I want to do so in part not to put my friend, the gentleman from Maryland, on the spot, but to say to the Democratic leadership that I believe this will be

coming up routinely from now on. When we begin in March, it will have been 9 months since the President of the United States sent up his drug and violent crime bill.

I have just introduced a bill today which Senator GRAMM is introducing in the Senate tomorrow, and that is the National Drug and Crime Emergency Act. I recognize as a Member that my bill will go to committee and go through a long process of hearings and being marked up. But it does seem on our side of the aisle that when President Bush sends up a bill on drugs and violent crime and sends it up in June in 1 year, the least we could expect is that at some point, say, within 9 or 10 months, we could have hearings on the bill in the committee and we could have some notification of when the President's proposal might come to the floor, recognizing that the Democratic majority might want to rewrite it or offer its own substitute or do something.

But I think the White House legitimately has a complaint when we have nationally had no sign of any activity after 9 months. I wonder if my colleague might want to comment on this.

I am not trying to put the gentleman on the spot, but this is just sort of serving notice on the Democratic leadership that we are going to be fairly consistent from now on in talking about this particular bill.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Maryland for a response.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia.

I would point out, as the gentleman well knows, that the Democratic leadership and the Republican leadership in both 1986 and 1988 promulgated and passed and sent to the President to be signed major pieces of legislation dealing with the drug crisis in America. That is not to say that we have gone far enough.

As the gentleman knows, the President's package, along with other legislation that has been introduced by Members on both sides of the aisle, is under consideration by the committees, and we would expect a timely report by those committees to supplement the major pieces of legislation that we passed in 1986 and 1988.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, let me just say in what I hope is sort of a very fair and friendly manner that I am appreciative of the new tone of the leadership over the last 8 or 9 months, but at the same time I think we do have an obligation on our side to help President Bush pass his violent crime and drug legislation.

So let me just suggest that next week we will probably reraise the question. In the interim the gentleman's leadership might want to talk

with Chairman Brooks and others to see if we might begin to look at some dates. We would like to do it in a bipartisan way. We think that would be the better way to do it. The gentleman is right, in past years we have succeeded that way. I would just hope that maybe next week the gentleman could tell us when we could bring that kind of a bill up.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman that we will certainly try to be in that position.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland, and I yield back the balance of my time.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1990, TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Thursday, February 22, 1990, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, February 26, 1990.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, February 27, 1990, it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday, February 28, 1990.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL QUARTER HORSE WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 186) designating the week of March 1 through March 7, 1990, as "National Quarter Horse Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I take this time simply to identify the chief sponsor of this joint resolution, our colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SARPALIUS].

Mr. Speaker, having made that identification and thanking the gentleman for getting the requisite number of cosponsors, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 186 and House Joint Resolution 345 designating the week of March 1 through March 7, 1990 as "National Quarter Horse Week" passed the House last week, and I want to personally thank the Members who cosigned this joint resolution.

The American Quarter Horse Association was founded on March 15, 1940 to record and preserve the pedigrees of the American quarter horses and continued to serve such purposes. This association has developed into the largest equine registry in the world, with 200,000 individuals and 2,800,000 American quarter horses registered in the United States and 62 foreign countries.

In the late 1940's the national headquarters office was moved from Fort Worth, TX, to Amarillo, TX. Having outgrown its facilities, in 1983 the headquarters was moved to its present beautiful, modern building on I-40. We are very proud that this association has chosen to call Amarillo home and invite you to stop by to visit its headquarters whenever you may be in our area. Next year the association will open the American Quarter Horse Heritage Center and Museum in Amarillo to showcase the horse's historical role and house the group's hall of fame.

The support of the American Quarter Horse Association board of directors from across the Nation was invaluable in passing this resolution. I know many of you received personal calls or letters from those members in your States. Our special thanks to each of them for their assistance. Again, I want to thank you for your interest and support of this valuable industry.

As members of this association meet in Fort Worth, TX, this week for their annual meeting and to celebrate 50 successful years, I send my heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution as follows:

S.J. Res. 186

Whereas the American Quarter Horse Association was founded on March 15, 1940, to record and preserve the pedigrees of American quarter horses, and continues to serve such purposes;

Whereas the American quarter horse has played a significant role in the development of the United States and contributed to the western heritage of the Nation;

Whereas the American Quarter Horse Association has developed into the largest equine registry in the world, with more than

two million eight hundred thousand American quarter horses and two hundred thousand individuals located in the United States and sixty-two foreign countries;

Whereas the American quarter horse industry has become invaluable to the agriculture industry of the Nation, and American quarter horses are enjoyed by more individuals than any other breed of horse in the world; and

Whereas the American Quarter Horse Association celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in March 1990; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of March 1 through March 7, 1990, is designated as "National Quarter Horse Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ISRAEL ACCUSES PLO OF CONTINUING TERRORISM

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a critical time in the ongoing search for a lasting peace in the Middle East. An article in today's Washington Post, "Israel Accuses PLO of Continuing Terrorism," states that the United States has agreed that there is evidence that Arafat's group itself is responsible for the latest terrorist raid which is a clear violation of U.S. conditions to sustain the dialog.

It was over a year ago that the United States is said to have begun substantive dialog with the PLO because Arafat articulated certain formulations demanded by the United States for 13 years. Despite the dialog, terrorists acts undertaken by the PLO and its member groups continue to pose obstacles to the peace process.

The clock is ticking. We anxiously await the report of State Department's report of the PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989. The threats to Israel's sovereignty are not deferred by our bureaucratic deadlines.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 21, 1990]

ISRAEL ACCUSES PLO OF CONTINUING TERRORISM

ACTS SEEN VIOLATING 1988 PLEDGE BY ARAFAT
(By Jackson Diehl)

Jerusalem, Feb. 20—As efforts to arrange Israeli-Palestinian negotiations reach a crucial phase, the United States and Israel are at odds over what the government here says have been clear violations by the Palestine Liberation Organization of its 1988 pledge to give up terrorism.

Despite repeated protests by Israel, the United States has conducted a dialogue with the PLO over the last 14 months and tacitly conceded the organization an indirect role in the current Middle East peace process. In theory, Washington has strictly conditioned the connection on adherence by the PLO to Chairman Yasser Arafat's November 1988 declaration recognizing Israel and renouncing acts of terror against civilian targets.

Israeli officials, however, have been arguing to the Bush administration with increasing vehemence that PLO attacks against Israel have not ceased. Since the beginning of 1989, security officials here say, there have been at least six attempts to penetrate Israel's northern border by guerrillas associated with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a leftist faction within the PLO. The most recent was late last month by a group apparently aiming to attack a kibbutz in northern Israel.

Moreover, senior Israeli officials say they have presented the United States with evidence that Arafat's own Fatah movement launched a raid from Egypt into Israel's Negev desert on Dec. 5. A heavily armed group of five guerrillas crossed the border that night, but were killed by Israeli army troops before they could carry out any attacks.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a closed session of Israel's parliament recently that "there is no argument between our military and [U.S.] military about the facts" of the alleged Fatah raid. The United States, he said, agreed that the evidence showed Arafat's group was responsible.

Sources here said that the Bush administration had raised the Negev raid with the PLO leadership in Tunis, and that U.S. officials believed the attack had occurred without Arafat's knowledge or authorization. U.S. officials, the sources added, maintain that Israel has not offered Washington any conclusive evidence connecting Fatah to the attack.

Nevertheless, Israeli officials argue that the United States is ignoring its own policy by keeping the incident quiet and by failing to insist that the PLO denounce the attacks and expel members responsible for them.

According to the "talking points" conveyed by the United States to the PLO at their first official meeting in Tunis in December 1988, no American administration would continue the dialogue if terrorism continued "by the PLO or any of its factions." Moreover, Washington stipulated that in the event of a Palestinian act of terrorism, Tunis would be expected to "not only condemn this action publicly but also discipline those responsible for it."

"Not only has the PLO failed to fulfill these requirements, but Arafat's own Fatah organization, in particular, has itself engaged in terrorist acts," said a report recently prepared by the office of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and delivered to U.S. Ambassador William Brown. "It has encouraged and lauded these attacks even in the midst of the dialogue."

The issue has become particularly sensitive in the wake of a terrorist attack this month on a tour bus outside Cairo in which nine Israelis died. Although the PLO is not suspected of involvement in the incident, it failed to condemn it.

Israel is also pressing the United States about the various commando attacks because the PLO's present role as a silent partner in the peace process is a major irritant to Shamir and the leadership of his right-wing Likud Party.

In the latest incident, an Israeli army patrol came under attack Jan. 26 near Taibeh in southern Lebanon from at least three fighters from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a pro-Syrian faction of the PLO.

The PLO has frequently said that its abandonment of "terrorism" does not include ending attacks on Israeli military targets such as the patrols in Lebanon, and the United States has tacitly accepted this statement.

Israeli security sources say the group at Taibeh was carrying a map of approaches to the Misgav Am kibbutz in Israel, and wire cutters to penetrate the kibbutz's security fence. Moreover, Israeli reports said, a spokesman of the Democratic Front announced publicly after the attack that the group was headed for Misgav Am.

H.R. 917, SOCIAL SECURITY TRANSITIONAL BENEFIT COMPUTATION ACT OF 1989, REMAINS STIFLED IN COMMITTEE

(Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, the social security notch inequity has gone on long enough. It is time for us in Congress to send a message to these seniors, who number approximately 7 million, that we do care and this injustice will no longer be ignored. Seniors in my district express strong concern that we here in Washington are neglecting their situation in the hopes that it will soon go away. These seniors are frightened because this is a matter of survival for them. Colleagues, we can not let this legislation die.

Currently, H.R. 917, or the Social Security Transitional Benefit Computation Act of 1989, has 144 cosponsors but remains stifled in committee.

In September of last year, notch advocates initiated a petition to release this bill; 218 signatures are required. I call on my colleagues to join me in bringing this important piece of legislation to the floor for debate.

At this point I submit for the RECORD letters from two of my constituents expressing their concern.

NEIL W. MCCARTHY & ASSOCIATES,
Cleveland, OH, January 24, 1990.
Congressman DONALD LUKENS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LUKENS: Both my wife and I are what is referred to as "Notch Babies": I was born in 1917 and my wife in 1918. We are not asking for anything that we do not deserve, but we would like to have our share the same as all other senior citizens that are drawing Social Security.

I would love to have the existing House of Representatives and the Senate undo the law that was passed when Mr. Carter was President that discriminated against people that were born between 1917 and 1923. Martha McSteen has informed us that Bills S121/H.R. 2707 would correct this error. Would you please vote to correct this ruling?

Sincerely,

NEIL W. MCCARTHY, Sr.

HAMILTON, OH,
February 6, 1990.

Representative DONALD E. LUKENS,

HONORABLE SIR: As a member of the 8th district, I am writing you in regard to a grave injustice created by Congress. It is in regard to the Social Security System. Whose idea was it to penalize those people who were born during the years of 1917-1920? Why were they singled out to be the ones to be the scapegoats?

I keep reading about the tremendous surplus being built up in the account. Even in this morning's Enquirer, it was stated that they were taking in a billion dollars a week, more than they were paying out. I feel this is something that should be rectified. The sooner, the better.

Maybe they are waiting for all in this age group to die off, then, they won't have to settle.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. ROSE.

HAMILTON, OH,
February 1, 1990.

Re Sanford/Hefner bill (S. 1212/H.R. 2707).
To Senator John Glenn, Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Congressman Donald E. Lukens:

GENTLEMEN: We ask that you support the referenced legislation so that the travesty of unfair social security payments to those citizens of the United States who were born between 1917 and 1926 (known as the "Notch Years"), be changed to fair payments the same as those received by all other social security recipients.

The citizens of this country should all receive payments for social security based on the same rates. The persons who were born during the years 1917 through 1926 should be paid monthly checks in the same amounts as those received by citizens born in all other years. The uneven amounts have caused the "Notch Year Citizens" to be paid less under social security and this inequity should be changed. We request your support of the Sanford/Hefner solution to this inequity.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES BATDORF.

VIEWS ON PROPOSED STATEHOOD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Ohio [Mr. McEWEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like just to take a moment to discuss something that has become increasingly popular of late, and that is this idea that somehow or other the District of Columbia should be made a state.

This morning, as I mentioned in my 1-minute, I endured what many of us here endured when our committee meetings had to be postponed because of the traffic situation. I remember some months ago, I was shaving at about 6 in the morning and the television announced that the traffic was backed up for over 20 miles. They had the little red lights flashing on the interstate because the traffic was absolutely stopped because of supposedly an abandoned car on the 14th Street Bridge.

That was at 6 in the morning. I left 45 minutes early. I tried to make accommodations for it. All of us were late, getting in here at 10 or 11 in the morning. Come to find out over 3½ hours passed before the District of Columbia had the capacity to move a car out of the highway.

Again this morning the same sort of thing happened. Traffic was backed up over 20 miles, only because the District of Columbia does not have the capacity to seem to run traffic directions.

I know all the rest of the things the District cannot do; everyone does. I remember how beautiful this city was before we started on this home rule idea. And so now in order for any part of the city to be safe or secure, we have the Department of the Interior and Parks run the mall, and we have the Capitol police direct traffic around the Capitol here, and we have security forces for the White House, but the part that is not under the control of the Federal Government has deteriorated tremendously, much to the embarrassment of all of us who are Americans.

Then we see what happens, with the highest death rate of any place in the world. Something like 3 times as many as on the West Bank of Israel were killed right here in the city of Washington, DC.

This continual embarrassment needs to be answered, not by more government in the District of Columbia but by perhaps returning to the kind of control that made this the beautiful capital of the world that it was prior to the 1970's.

Mr. Speaker, this idea that somehow or other the District of Columbia should have a house of representatives and a state senate and a governor and a lieutenant governor and a state auditor and a secretary of state and an attorney general and all the other state government, with a state capitol—and I am sure they have no intention of doing away with their city council—is

just something that someone should begin to speak out about immediately before it is given a certain amount of credibility. Everyone kind of snickers at the idea, but no one thus far in recent weeks has begun to point out the destruction in this city that has taken place since it established home rule.

If the District of Columbia wants to have two senators, then let it go back to Maryland where it came from. As the northern part of Virginia went back to Virginia, let that part of the District of Columbia go back to Maryland, if that is their desire.

□ 1420

Do something that makes it so that when people come to visit here, they do not have to go through the embarrassment to our Nation that somehow or another this is representative of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I remember a hometown friend that came to Washington for the first time. They were coming up here for a dinner at about 6:30 in the evening. He and his wife checked into the Washington Hilton at about 4 o'clock. They have a couple of hours. They hired a cab and drove around. During the 2 hours that they were riding in the cab they saw two dead bodies that were surrounded by police and cordoned off, people that had been murdered on the streets of Washington, DC.

Enough already. I mean those of us who love America, those of us that are involved in government, those of us who deal with township trustees, and city councils, and police chiefs in our districts on a daily basis, who know what competent local government is like, who know what the ability to lead cities is all about know that this city is not being run properly or fairly, and the last thing we ought to do is to add a whole layer of State government on top of it.

Mr. Speaker, I just think that it is high time that somebody begins to speak out about an idea that would go in the right direction, and the best thing that we could do would be to return to the kind of leadership that we had prior to this home rule disaster.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FOR ROMANIA, BULGARIA, EAST GERMANY, AND CZECH-OSLOVAKIA

(Mrs. KENNELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Bush greeted President Havel of Czechoslovakia. And

today the joint Houses of Congress warmly received him.

There can be no doubt that President Havel is a courageous man. And there can be no doubt that the United States ought to help Czechoslovakia in every way possible.

In fact, President Bush yesterday, after meeting with Mr. Havel, announced that he will grant most-favored-nation status to Czechoslovakia. And I commend him for this.

But, Mr. Speaker we can and should also do this for the other Eastern European nations who have shown the same courage and advancements.

Early this year, I introduced legislation to grant most-favored-nation status to Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Each and every one of these four nations has earned this.

I'm delighted that President Bush has granted this status to Czechoslovakia, but I urge him not to turn his back on her neighboring nations.

GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, as many Members are aware, because I have spoken of it proudly many times, I have seven grandchildren, and I am happy to say for the first time that an eighth is on the way, God willing, this coming August.

Mr. Speaker, I take the safety of my grandchildren to heart. It is one of the reasons I work so hard on the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control and worry about all of the modern problems affecting this beautiful, wonderful land of ours.

Mr. Speaker, I am lucky enough, being a bicoastal Congressman, to have three of my grandchildren living in Springfield, VA, just a short ways from here, and the other four are out in California.

The oldest of my grandchildren, Ricky, is in the third grade, and the other day a young classmate of his brought a loaded .44 Magnum pistol to school.

Now I am a conservative Republican. Over the years I have supported many National Rifle Association positions. I have considered them a responsible organization. I have not always agreed with them on every approach to every issue, but there is one thing I think we stand together on, and that is gun safety.

With all the talk of gun control, gun banning, gun confiscation, the one thing that we should all get together on is the teaching of gun safety. There are bills that have bipartisan support in many of our great States, and there are bills now before the legislatures of the great Commonwealths of Massa-

chusetts and Virginia at this very moment. I believe the NRA is supportive of this approach to gun safety training for children.

My daughter was properly upset and frightened at the thought of a sixth grader coming to school with a loaded .44 Magnum. She was well aware of a recent event in my district in the shopping mall across from my Federal office a few days before Christmas. A sixth grader brought a loaded gun with hardly the firepower of a .44 Magnum, a plain old .38 special, but in that mall a few days before Christmas when some classmates teased him that it was not real or that it would not work, he pulled the trigger. This little boy killed a little girl standing near him there on the spot, ran away for 3 days and finally turned up. His father, courageously, went on television and said that it was not his son's fault, that his son was a good boy, that it was his fault, as the father, for not exercising good gun safety.

Mr. Speaker, my daughter and three of her friends, all third grade mothers, Cathy Continetti, Jennie Marc Antonio, Holly Luken, and my daughter, Theresa Cobban, and I'd like to think a chip off the old block, got together, asked the school if they could have some gun safety education and, maybe, join the statewide Virginia PTA and endorse one of these gun safety training bills down in Richmond. The school authorities, I am sorry to say, were more interested in covering up what could have been a potential disaster, wanting to turn the other way and have business as usual. And the local PTA, I am sorry to say, was not all that supportive.

Mr. Speaker, an estimated 135,000 boys carried handguns to school daily in 1987, and another 270,000 carried handguns to school at least once. I hate to think how many carried guns in 1989 and continue to carry them in 1990. The National School Safety Center estimates that nearly 8.7 million youngsters have access to handguns. It is imperative that children learn that firearms are not toys. Gun safety is important.

So, these four young third grade mothers, homemakers, they took the bull by the horns, so to speak, and called a meeting of their fellow parents. After much resistance and much pushing on the part of Terry, Cathy, Jennie, and particularly Holly, who chaired the meeting, these young activists managed to get unanimous votes less than 48 hours ago. These concerned parents voted to endorse the legislation that the State PTA thinks is fitting on gun safety, but also to push for approval of any further legislation that is bipartisan in nature.

These young women educated themselves fast on all the aspects of gun safety, tried very hard to approach it in a bipartisan respect for the second

amendment way, and with their articulation and their steadfastness of spirit they have accomplished much in this one little elementary school, Sangster School, just outside our infamous Washington Beltway. I think they have shown the excellent approach of self-government. This type of involvement is everything that this poetic and wonderful President of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vaclav Havel, spoke to us about this morning, people getting control of their own lives. His quote of our great Thomas Jefferson, whose bust is above us over your shoulder, Mr. Speaker, is in the end what government is all about, people taking control of their own lives.

So, Mr. Speaker, I salute my daughter Terri and her three friends who have joined us in this Chamber today and tell them Godspeed, and good luck, and I hope this important legislation passes in Richmond.

□ 1430

THE CRISIS IN HAITI

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I first rise to applaud my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY] for offering a resolution yesterday which called for a condemnation of the continuing escalation of the violations of human rights in Haiti. Haiti has had a blood bath for 2 years since the time when a scheduled election which was set by a duly constituted constitutional committee was thrown into chaos by the ruling junta at that time. Since that time it has experienced several governments and now it is under the rule of Gen. Prosper Avril, who was once an intimate advisor for Duvalier, Papa Duvalier, and the Duvalier that came after him; so the long continuity of Haitian dictatorship and Haitian tyranny is continued now by the man who was once the advisor to the two great dictators before.

I applaud the resolution of the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY] because it means that the Congress has at least taken some initiative, since the administration will not. This administration has been soft on dictatorship and tyranny in Haiti since Duvalier was thrown out. This administration is partially the cause for the tyranny and continuation of the violation of human rights in Haiti. This administration has not spoken with any indignation about the conditions in Haiti in the past few months or in the past 2 years.

The fact that the administration takes such a soft approach is one reason that the tyranny and the blood baths continue.

We not only demand free elections in Nicaragua, but we are financing the opposition in Nicaragua, which you know, I have no objection to, the use of American taxpayer dollars for that purpose. Let the opposition have some kind of support; however, in Haiti we cannot even raise our voices very loudly against the tyranny there and demand free elections. Not only should we have free elections in Haiti, but we should also finance an opposition.

We should at this point say to the dictatorial tyrannical government of Prosper Avril that we have had enough and that we are actually going to help set up a government in exile and actually offer to finance the four or five clear opposition parties that have refused to have anything to do with the elections that are now scheduled by Mr. Avril. Mr. Avril says that he will have elections. He has written a new set of rules. He did all this after he threw out his major opposition. He threw them out of the country. He arrested them. He beat them up, and he gave them an alternative, leave or risk further harm. They felt the country. He wrote a new set of guidelines for the election. Now he is inviting them to come back, or he has invited other people to participate in the election under a new set of rules written by Mr. Avril himself. This is all quite ridiculous. It has gone on for much too long. Not only is Haiti violating human rights and should be condemned by our Government, since our Government stands for human rights all over the world, but we had an address today by the President of Czechoslovakia and we applauded the fact that not only Czechoslovakia, but many of the other governments of Eastern Europe are moving toward democracy. We applaud that. I applaud that.

I believe in democracy, and I do not know why our administration should be so hypocritical that it cannot insist that we have democracy in Haiti. Haiti is just 90 miles from the shores of Florida. The people of Haiti have suffered for a long time. The people of Haiti know that the Government of Haiti, the few people in charge, will obey the will of the United States. They have no other support except the money that if funneled into Haiti from the United States.

Our State Department, the present administration, has a great deal of influence. They merely have to exercise it. The timid statements of condemnation that we have heard is not an exercise of the influence of the United States in an appropriate manner. If we demand that the Government of Haiti hold free elections and hold them in accordance with the Constitution that was duly established by the people of Haiti, if we demand that, they will do it. We have never demanded that. We

have never been satisfied that the opposition parties were to our liking. Our State Department has played a game with each successive dictator since Duvalier.

Mr. Speaker, it is time the hypocrisy stopped. We are also still turning back ships or boats which bring Haitian people out of Haiti as a result of the tremendous persecution in Haiti. We say that they are not persecuted politically, they are only coming to this country in order to enjoy the economic benefits of this country. That is ridiculous. When you look at the record of intimidation, a record of blood letting in Haiti, it is clear that Haitian citizens coming to this country are coming because they are politically persecuted.

Let us end the hypocrisy. Let us demand democracy in Haiti now.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE OFFICER TERRY KUNKE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives an inspirational example of great courage demonstrated by Chicago police officer Therese Kunke, who has been fighting a battle against cancer for the past 7 months.

Officer Kunke joined the police force on July 19, 1982, and has served with distinction for the past 8 years as an officer working out of the 16th district of the Chicago Police Department, located in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent.

The 16th district of the Chicago Police Department will be holding a benefit party honoring Officer Kunke on Sunday, March 5, 1990 at the Copernicus Foundation, 5216 West Lawrence Avenue in Chicago.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Comdr. Nestor W. Chakonas of the 16th District, and all of the officers in the Police Department of the City of Chicago who have worked tirelessly on Officer Kunke's behalf. The names of the dedicated committee members follow:

HONORARY COMMITTEE

LeRoy Martin, Supt. of Police, Fred O'Reilly, Dep. Ch. A/5; Nestor Chakonas, Cmdr. 016; and Fr. Thomas Nangle, Police Chap.

TICKET COMMITTEE

Capt. Joe Schwartz, Traffic; Lt. Bob Murray, A/4 Youth; Fr. Thomas Nangle, Chap. Unit; Sgt. Joe Joria, 009; Sgt. Evelyn Summers, 016; Sgt. Terry Hoffman, 017; Y.O. Soter Libaris, Youth; P.O. Charlie Strum, Intell.; P.O. Marty Conroy, O.P.S.; P.O. Larry Zaprzal, M.A.I.S.; P.O. Debbie Mrozek, Pat. Div.;

P.O. Bruce Pankiewicz, Pat. Div.; P.O. George Salturo, O'Hare; P.O. Joe Pipolo, 010; P.O. Vito Orseno, 014; P.O. Michael Lappe, 016; P.O. Patrick Deely, 017; P.O. Tom Schmidt, 019; P.O. Pat Collins, 020; P.O. Karen Town, 023; P.O. Gloria Corcoran, 024; and P.O. Walter Siudut, 025.

For additional tickets and information contact: Sgt. Evelyn Summers or P.O. Michael Lappe, 016th.

Officer Therese Kunke is a second generation officer in the Chicago Police Department, following in the tradition of her father, who served on the police force for 30 years. When her father retired from the force, Officer Kunke received his star. Commander Chakonas paid her the ultimate tribute when he said recently that Terry has been " * * * an excellent police officer and a credit to the Department."

Officer Kunke was born Therese Du Bray on December 4, 1949 in Chicago, IL. She attended St. Catherine of Siena grammar school in Oak Park, IL and Siena High School in Chicago. Terry graduated from De Paul University in 1972 after majoring in physical education. She was a substitute teacher in Chicago and taught third grade for 1 year at St. Thomas Aquinas School.

Terry has two daughters, Jennifer and Lisa, and has also been an active volunteer in our community, working with St. Mary of Providence School for Handicapped Children, and with St. Priscilla's Church.

I share the pride of Terry's friends and neighbors in all of her accomplishments, and in her honor, I have arranged with the Architect of the Capitol of the United States to have a flag flown over the Capitol Building. This flag will be presented to her on March 4 at the benefit party being organized for her by her fellow police officers.

Mr. Speaker, I join with Officer Kunke's friends, neighbors, and fellow officers in recognizing her great service to our community and the inspiration she has provided to all whose lives she has touched. Our hopes and prayers are always with her.

THE MEDICARE BUY-IN EXTENSION ACT OF 1990

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Buy-in Extension Act of 1990. This bill would expand Medicaid buy-in protection to elderly beneficiaries with incomes up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level.

According to a report issued by the Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Living Alone, "Medicare's Poor," one-third of near-poor elderly people are reduced to poverty by their out-of-pocket payments for medical care.

These people need our help. It is outrageous that we spend nearly \$5 billion on star wars while forcing near-poor seniors to choose between essential medical services and heat. This choice forces too many seniors into financial disaster.

Today, out-of-pocket medical costs remain a serious concern for millions of older Americans. Approximately 3 million near-poor elderly persons have incomes that barely exceed the Federal poverty level, yet only 8 percent have Medicaid supplementary assistance. Consequently, near-poor seniors, with annual

incomes of less than \$7,200 per year—less than \$140 per week—incur substantial out-of-pocket costs for their medical expenses.

When compared to senior citizens in higher income groups, these near-poor seniors are particularly vulnerable. They tend to be the oldest of the old, in poorer health, have more chronic conditions and functional impairments, use more prescription drugs and are more likely to incur substantial medical expenses. According to the 1987 National Medical Expenditures Survey [NMES], seniors who are near poor spend 15 percent more than the average Medicare beneficiary for prescription drugs.

In 1988, Congress enacted legislation requiring States to phase in buy-in coverage for low-income Medicare beneficiaries with incomes at or below 100 percent of the Federal poverty level. Under this provision, States are required to pay Medicare premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance for eligible elderly and disabled enrollees. This provision was designed to eliminate financial barriers to access.

Under current law, States are required to extend coverage to individuals living in families with incomes up to 85 percent of poverty in 1989, 90 percent of poverty in 1990, 95 percent of poverty in 1991, and up to 100 percent of poverty in 1992. The proposed bill would extend coverage to seniors living in families with incomes up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is similar to a provision included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 [OBRA 89] that required all States to cover pregnant women and infants with family incomes of up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level by April 1, 1990. Similarly, the Medicare Buy-in Extension Act of 1990 would require States to cover senior citizens with incomes of up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level.

With the 1990 Medicare deductible at \$592, Medicare premiums at \$28.60 per month, copayments for physician bills rising with the 12-percent growth in physician expenditures, the average near-poor Medicare beneficiary can expect to spend a significant share of annual income for medical care.

In 1988, the most recent year from which data are available, the average near poor beneficiary spent more than \$800 per year for Medicare copayments. Expenses for Medicare copayments represent 11 percent of income for individuals living at 133 percent of the Federal poverty level.

What's worse, more than one-half of low-income seniors struggle to buy Medicare supplemental policies—shown as Medigap—to protect themselves against medical bills. Moreover, according to the Congressional Budget Office, low-income seniors are less likely than higher income seniors to have employer provided Medicare supplemental policies.

Between 1989 and 1990, Medigap premiums increased an average by 25 percent. In 1989, a basic policy was priced at about \$720 per year. Policies that cover additional benefits, such as prescription drugs, can cost more than \$1,100 per year. For low-income beneficiaries, these costs present prohibitive financial barriers to basic medical protection.

The Medicare Buy-in Extension Act of 1990 would offer enormous assistance to the 3 million near-poor Medicare beneficiaries who struggle to pay their medical bills. I urge my colleagues to join me in an effort to assist these low-income senior citizens.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. SKELTON (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of a death in the family.

Mr. TAUZIN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McEWEN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, for 60 minutes, on April 4.

Mr. McEWEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DORNAN of California, for 5 minutes, today and on February 27 and February 28.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POSHARD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, of New York for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, on February 22.

Mr. OWENS, of New York, for 5 minutes, on February 22.

Mr. DORGAN, of North Dakota for 60 minutes, on February 22.

Mr. SKELTON, for 30 minutes, on February 26.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McEWEN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. GOODLING in two instances.

Mr. LENT.

Mr. ROHRBACHER.

Mr. MACTLEY in two instances.

Mr. PORTER.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut.

Mr. HYDE.

Ms. SCHNEIDER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McNULTY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SCHUMER.

Mr. GORDON.

Mr. SMITH of Florida.

Mr. KENNEDY.

Mr. STARK in two instances.

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.

Mr. SHARP.

Mr. BERMAN.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. MRAZEK.

Mr. GRAY.

Mr. MATSUI.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. RAHALL in two instances.

Mr. UDALL.

Ms. OAKAR.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. SOLARZ.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

Mr. ANNUNZIO.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker.

H.R. 150. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide a procedure for an alien who dies while serving on active-duty with the United States armed forces during certain periods of hostilities to be considered a citizen of the United States at the time of the alien's death, and

H.R. 2281. An act to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to extend the authorization for certain school dropout demonstration programs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 22, 1990, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2532. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of February 1, 1990, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 101-152); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2533. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Germany for defense articles estimated to cost \$50 mil-

lion or more (Transmittal No. 90-21), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 118; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2534. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's monetary policy report for 1990, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 225a; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2535. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Germany for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$65 million (Transmittal No. 90-21), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2536. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a list of all reports issued by the General Accounting Office in January 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2537. A letter from the Comptroller, General Services Administration, transmitting the annual report on the President's Retirement System for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2538. A letter from the Director, United States Information Agency, transmitting the Agency's 1989 annual report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2539. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2540. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

2541. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the implementation of the Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 4001; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2542. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the long-range research agenda 1990-94, describing the Agency's 5-year plan for environmental research, development, and demonstration, together with comments of the Science Advisory Board, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4361; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2543. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting notification of the proposed use of fiscal year 1989 research and development funds for the modernization of the Space Environment Simulator at the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, pursuant to Pub. L. 100-685, Section 203 (102 Stat. 4089); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2544. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting the report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 639(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

2545. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report on abnormal occur-

rences at licensed nuclear facilities for the third calendar quarter of 1989, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5848; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

2546. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report regarding the economic policy and trade practices of each country with which the United States has an economic or trade relationship, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 4711; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 2570. A bill to provide for the designation of certain public lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona; with an amendment (Rept. 101-405). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. PALONE, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. RAVENEL, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. TALLON, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SAIKI, and Mr. BOSCO):

H.R. 4030. A bill to improve management of the coastal zone and enhance environmental protection of coastal zone resources, by reauthorizing and amending the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OBEY (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROTH, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 4031. A bill to provide for reimbursement to the State of Wisconsin for extraordinary law enforcement costs incurred during operations associated with the exercise of court-determined tribal treaty rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBEY (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KASTENMEIER, and Mr. MOODY):

H.R. 4032. A bill to establish within the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice an Indian Treaty Law Enforcement Assistance Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4033. A bill to establish an Office of Indian Treaty Conflict Resolution; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 4034. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the income ceiling for qualified Medicare beneficiaries from 100 percent to 133 percent of the poverty level beginning in 1993; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BOSCO:

H.R. 4035. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 777 Sonoma Avenue in Santa Rosa, CA, as the "John F. Shea Federal Building"; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of California:

H.R. 4036. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder, and to provide for additional financing of the OASDI trust funds based on income taxes payable under existing law by individuals who would therefore continue to earn income after attaining age 62; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4037. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the construction and improvement of child care facilities by providing a credit for investments in such facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of California (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 4038. A bill to encourage the reduction of illicit coca production in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MADIGAN, and Mr. TAUKE):

H.R. 4039. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program for the prevention of disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRAIG:

H.R. 4040. A bill to set aside a fair proportion of the highway trust fund moneys for use in constructing and maintaining off-highway recreational trails; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Public Works and Transportation, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota (for himself and Mr. RICHARDSON):

H.R. 4041. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under part B of the Medicare program of nurse practitioner and clinical nurse specialist services provided in rural areas; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOWNEY (for himself and Mr. GRADISON):

H.R. 4042. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to establish an equitable sugar price support program, and to require the use of a tariff rate quota to make this program effective; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLO:

H.R. 4043. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that employer subsidies for mass transit and vanpooling be treated as working-condition fringe benefits which are not included in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 4044. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and title 31, United States Code, to enhance the capability of law enforcement agencies to detect money laundering offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H.R. 4045. A bill to establish the Dwight D. Eisenhower memorial scholarships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GUNDERSON (for himself, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, and Mr. HENRY):

H.R. 4046. A bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to qualify certain youth services programs for funds under title II of that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HASTERT:

H.R. 4047. A bill to correct the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States as it applied to certain parts of ionization smoke detectors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERTEL (for himself, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. SMITH of Florida):

H.R. 4048. A bill to terminate the MX Rail Garrison Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 4049. A bill to establish procedures necessary in order to protect Federal employees from certain adverse personnel actions which may result by the contracting out of agency functions or activities; to amend provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to early retirement, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Government Operations.

By Mr. LANTOS:

H.R. 4050. A bill to amend the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 relating to criminal penalties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. HUGHES):

H.R. 4051. A bill to provide for improved access by telephone to the Social Security Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOODY (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Colorado):

H.R. 4052. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt services performed by full-time students for seasonal children's camps from Social Security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. MURPHY):

H.R. 4053. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to provide for the reminting of certain abandoned coal mine lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. PRICE, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. WHITTAKER):

H.R. 4054. A bill to provide a permanent endowment for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 4055. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to eliminate the duty on 2, 2 azo-bis-isobutyronitrile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 4056. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on jacquard cards and to include in the suspension plastic jacquard cards and other cards to be used as jacquard cards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAWYER:

H.R. 4057. A bill to establish regional science, mathematics, and technology education consortiums, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Education and Labor.

H.R. 4058. A bill to promote interagency cooperation in the area of science, mathematics, and technology education; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland):

H.R. 4059. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to regulate certain marketing activities engaged in on the premises of deposit-taking facilities of insured depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SHARP (for himself, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 4060. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, and the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act to improve the quality of data on foreign investment in the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, Foreign Affairs, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SKEEN:

H.R. 4061. A bill to establish the Organ Mountains National Conservation Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. GEREN):

H.R. 4062. A bill to provide for the appointment of 20 additional district court judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Vermont (for himself and Mr. MARTIN of New York):

H.R. 4063. A bill to establish in the Environmental Protection Agency a Lake Champlain Program Office, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation; Agriculture; Interior and Insular Affairs; Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. TORRES:

H.R. 4064. A bill to amend the financial recordkeeping provisions of title 31, United States Code, to modify and codify recordkeeping requirements relating to international wire transfers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WELDON (for himself, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DYSON, Mr. ECKART, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GRANT, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KASICH, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. ROE, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. McEWEN):

H.R. 4065. A bill to require that the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency conduct an inventory of resources available to the Federal Government for use in response to a natural disaster; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. DIXON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MFUME, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey):

H.J. Res. 479. Joint resolution to designate March 10, 1990, as "Harriet Tubman Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAYES of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 480. Joint resolution designating the week in 1990 when Nelson Mandela first visits the United States after his release from prison in South Africa, as "Nelson Mandela Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. WOLF, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. WELDON, Mr. FROST, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BYRON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. WYDEN):

H.J. Res. 481. Joint resolution to designate the second Sunday in October of 1990 as "National Children's Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MANTON (for himself, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FISH, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. CONTE, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. SKELTON):

H.J. Res. 482. Joint resolution designating March 1990 as "Irish-American Heritage Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GOODLING, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. PRICE, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. WHITTAKER):

H.J. Res. 483. Joint resolution providing for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dwight David Eisenhower; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, Rules, and House Administration.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. Res. 339. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the 2d session of the 101st Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself and Mr. BROOMFIELD):

H. Res. 340. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the 2d session of the 101st Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BONIOR:

H.R. 4066. A bill for the relief of Mary F. Derocher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H.R. 4067. A bill for the relief of John Gabriel Robledo-Gomez Dunn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 214: Mr. McCLOSKEY.
H.R. 283: Mr. BROWDER.
H.R. 286: Mr. HYDE.
H.R. 505: Mr. RINALDO.
H.R. 539: Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 614: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DANNEMEYER, and Mr. CAMPBELL of California.
H.R. 725: Mr. COX and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 855: Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, and Mr. WALGREN.
H.R. 857: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mrs. SCHROEDER.
H.R. 933: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. SANGMEISTER.
H.R. 995: Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire.
H.R. 1068: Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 1181: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. COBLE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FROST, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.
H.R. 1437: Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. FISH, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, and Mr. FIELDS.
H.R. 1693: Mr. SOLARZ.
H.R. 1730: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. AUcoin.
H.R. 1839: Mr. MAVROULES.
H.R. 2008: Mr. ROBINSON.
H.R. 2015: Mr. ROGERS.
H.R. 2129: Mr. GUARINI.
H.R. 2418: Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. STUMP, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. BLILEY, and Mrs. UNSOELD.
H.R. 2437: Mr. DELAY, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. STENHOLM.
H.R. 2460: Mr. ANNUNZIO.
H.R. 2580: Mr. GEJDENSON and Mr. MAZZOLI.
H.R. 2641: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2819: Mrs. UNSOELD.
H.R. 2826: Mrs. UNSOELD.
H.R. 2832: Mrs. UNSOELD.
H.R. 2870: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. SCHUETTE.
H.R. 2996: Mr. SMITH of Vermont.
H.R. 3064: Mr. CLINGER.
H.R. 3087: Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 3089: Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 3123: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. MACHTELY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. HUGHES.
H.R. 3182: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. CLAY, Mr.

WYDEN, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. GRAY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. COOPER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. GRANDY, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Mr. WELDON.
H.R. 3243: Mr. BAKER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. TORRES, Mr. COURTER, and Mr. RAY.
H.R. 3251: Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DYSON, Mr. ESPY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 3272: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, and Mr. QUILLEN.
H.R. 3321: Mr. SHARP, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. RITTER, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.
H.R. 3349: Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. BARNARD.
H.R. 3401: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. JAMES, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WISE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. OBEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS.
H.R. 3423: Mr. McNULTY and Mr. HAWKINS.
H.R. 3430: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 3475: Mrs. PATTERSON.
H.R. 3489: Mr. GREEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JAMES, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. PENNY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROE, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WOLFE.
H.R. 3520: Mr. WOLF, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 3537: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FROST, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. SAVAGE, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. CROCKETT.
H.R. 3552: Mr. SABO.
H.R. 3560: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3643: Mr. JAMES and Mr. GILLMOR.
H.R. 3652: Mr. UPTON, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. GRANT, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WISE, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 3700: Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PRICE, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, and Mr. SWIFT.
H.R. 3732: Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MILLER of Washington, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.
H.R. 3735: Mr. SWIFT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. WISE, and Mr. DELLUMS.
H.R. 3736: Mr. SCHEUER.
H.R. 3758: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ROE, and Mr. KLECZKA.
H.R. 3773: Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 3785: Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. BLILEY.
H.R. 3802: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. AUcoin, and Mr. FAUNTROY.
H.R. 3816: Mr. SCHEUER and Ms. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 3817: Mr. GREEN and Mr. KOSTMAYER.
H.R. 3857: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BARNARD, and Mr. BATES.
H.R. 3864: Mr. WALSH, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PEASE, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland,

Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BEILINSON, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MOAKLEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. MINETA, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MACHTELY, and Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 3868: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STARK, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. EVANS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GREEN, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 3869: Mr. LEVINE of California.
H.R. 3880: Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. ROE.
H.R. 3899: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HEFNER, and Mr. NIELSON of Utah.
H.R. 3907: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. FRANK.
H.R. 3914: Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DYSON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. QUILLEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TORRES, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FROST, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. LEWIS of California.
H.R. 3921: Mrs. BENTLEY.
H.R. 3929: Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. STARK, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 3934: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 3957: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, and Mr. CAMPBELL of California.
H.R. 3964: Mr. SWIFT.
H.R. 3985: Mr. PENNY.
H.R. 3994: Mr. ROE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. FAWELL.
H.J. Res. 240: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SMITH of Florida, and Mr. VOLKMER.
H.J. Res. 345: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.J. Res. 372: Mrs. BENTLEY and Mr. CARDIN.
H.J. Res. 398: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. GRAY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. COOPER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. GRANDY, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. THOMAS of California, and Mr. WELDON.
H.J. Res. 413: Mr. GREEN, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. HENRY, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. YATRON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. COYNE,

Mr. FASCELL, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. LEWIS of California.

H.J. Res. 452: Mr. TAUKE, Mr. PRICE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. PETRI, Ms. LONG, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, and Ms. OAKAR.

H.J. Res. 457: Mr. McGRATH, Mr. DEWINE, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GALLO, Mr. COURTER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.J. Res. 464: Mr. GREEN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MADIGAN, and Mr. RAY.

H.J. Res. 476: Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. LONG, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YATRON.

H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, and Mr. FUSTER.

H. Con. Res. 151: Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SCHUETTE, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H. Con. Res. 196: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. FISH, and Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma.

H. Con. Res. 252: Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DYSON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. QUILLEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. JONES of

North Carolina, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TORRES, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. FROST, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. BOUCHER.

H. Con. Res. 257: Mr. MICHEL.

H. Con. Res. 267: Mr. HERGER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. HILER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LENT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. JAMES, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. STEARNS.

H. Res. 206: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DYSON, Mr. GRANT, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. TANNER, Mr. PERKINS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H. Res. 306: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. FROST.